

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1858.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISERS please bear in mind that their advertisements cannot appear in this paper until first being paid for in advance. This rule will be strictly carried out, without respect to persons. No name for either the Daily or Weekly Journal, will be entered on our list without payment being made in advance, and the paper will in all cases be discontinued when the time paid for expires. Oct. 28, 1857.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY MEETING.

Pursuant to usage, a meeting of the Democratic Citizens of New Hanover, will be held at the Court House in Wilmington, on the Evening of **TUESDAY, MARCH 9TH, 1858**, being the first Tuesday of County Court, for the purpose of appointing delegates to represent the county in the Democratic State Convention, to be held in Charlotte, on Wednesday, April 14th, 1858. Also, for the further purpose of adopting such measures for the organization of the party in this county as the meeting may deem proper and expedient.

A full attendance of Democrats is earnestly solicited.

State Politics—The Legislature, &c.

All our readers are aware that a Governor and General Assembly will be chosen by the people of this State on the first Thursday in August next. A little reflection will convince every person who is capable of any reflection at all, that the Legislature—the General Assembly—is the really important object—almost the sole repository of political power. The Governor has no veto—he has next to no patronage. He is not, like the President of the United States, a co-ordinate branch of the Legislature, in any form or shape. He can pardon criminals, and he can appoint to vacancies during the recess of the Legislature. This, in practice, does not amount to much.

In taking a survey of the position of politicians in this State, it will be necessary to bear these facts in mind, in order that we may be better understood the movements of others, and be prepared the more intelligently to shape our own course. We hear and read a good deal about candidates for Governor—we hear of this gentleman and that gentleman who is to be run, or is to run himself, as the distribution candidate for that office. One gentleman in particular, D. K. McKee, Esq., has been, and is, busy running by himself for something, not yet explained, but supposed to be in the way of preliminary practice for the gubernatorial race. But remember, Mr. McKee has not said in his speeches that he will be a candidate for anything, and has not mentioned the word Governor in that connection. What, then, does all this sudden waving mean on the part of Distribution orators claiming to be Democrats, who, as Mr. Leake candidly avows, in his own case, hope to get the support of all the opposition—of what Democrats not long since called the Know-Nothings—and also to make "inroads" upon the Democracy? What means the backing and filling on the part of that opposition, in concert with whom some orator, claiming to be an A. No. 1 Democrat, is to make "inroads" upon the A. No. 1 member of the party of which he claims to be an A. No. 1 member? These are questions to be pondered, and we propose to offer a few remarks for the consideration of our readers, which, if they do not fully answer these questions, may at least set the people to working out some solution that will be satisfactory to themselves.

We take it for granted that if the Democrats of the State are half-way true to themselves, no candidate brought forward by, or coming forward under the auspices of any form of opposition, can hope to be elected over the regularly nominated candidate of the Democratic party for the office of Governor. Men will say at once—their good sense will compel them to say at once, "what has this question of the distribution of public lands got to do with the office of Governor of North Carolina? Suppose Mr. McKee, Mr. Leake, or Mr. Anybody-else elected, what additional voice would he have in the matter?" And the answer will be that the office of Governor has nothing to do with distribution, and the Governor of North Carolina has nothing to do with it, and that therefore, in that connection the thing is a mere electioneering hobby. Common sense will go farther and ask what reason there is in talking of distribution when the Federal Treasury is empty and Congress forced to resort to loans to carry on the government, and pay its actual daily expenses.—Distribute what? A clear humbug without practical importance.

This is so. The people will think over it and will find out and make sure that it is so. The distribution orators must feel that the people will fathom the whole contrivance and discover its shallowness. Can they then expect to succeed in defeating the regular Democratic candidate upon an irrelevant and impractical issue?—Can they think that, at a time like this, the South, having established an almost perfect union upon the only party that afforded a basis for such union, will desert that party which has all this while, because an electioneering issue is raised, irrelevant to the local content into which it is dragged, besides being ridiculously impractical, and, we must say, unattractive, with a depleted and embarrassed treasury? The fuss about the Governorship we take to be mainly a feigned attack, which may, however, be turned into a real one, if any want of union on the part of the Democracy affords a prospect of success.

But we have remarked that a General Assembly is to be chosen—a House of Commons and a Senate. Does it not strike our readers that there may be the danger. That that may be the point aimed at. How many of us do not know—we have never thought, but a good many we presume. Among them there will certainly be one Senator—Gov. Reid's term will expire March 4th, 1859. If reports be true, there will be another Senator to choose for the unexpired term of Mr. Biggs; this of course in the event of Mr. Biggs being appointed to the Judgeship.

These two Senatorships to start, would form a very happy basis for cementing the entire cordial between the allied forces whom Mr. Leake expected to rally around him for Governor. These forces are to be composed of the opposition—the Know Nothings as they were called during the last gubernatorial contest, and the "inroads" from Democracy, as Mr. Leake now calls those Democrats who are to be seduced into co-operation with them. Suppose, for instance, that through the negligence of Democrats, or from any other cause, parties should be nearly balanced in the next Legislature, and when the test came, it should be found that there were certain "Democrats" upon whom "inroads" had been made, who, like Mr. Leake and others, were ready to co-operate with the opposition, and elect one Distribution "Democrat" and one American or Know Nothing? Does not the whole thing reveal itself—spread itself out like a book.

We don't go for reading men out of the party—men's own actions can alone do that, but of this we may feel certain, that when politicians get to co-operating cordially with the opponents of their own party, they cannot be far, either in feeling or position, from opponents themselves, and the current will soon carry them to the point towards which they are drifting. Far be it from us to say that every Democrat, who, in the abstract, may favour distribution, is prepared to approve of such a position as that to which we have alluded. But they should

know that co-operation implies co-partnership, alliance, a division of power as well as of labor, and to Democrats it means a most embarrassing alliance, when their co-operation is asked by the enemies of their party, to assist in breaking that party down.

We trust that these remarks may be the means of awakening our Democratic friends to the necessity of looking to the Legislature—looking to it in time—permitting no squabbles about men to prevent their looking to it. The Governorship is, for many reasons, highly important, but the Legislature is still more important, and ought to be still more carefully attended to. Bring out your best men—your truest men, and none but true men. Distribution, as is known to every informed politician, is an abstraction, an impossibility—a perfectly dead issue, except for electioneering purposes. Let Democrats beware that they be not beguiled by this abstraction into the ranks of the political enemy, and made to connive at a division of spoils between the leaders of such an anti-Democratic alliance as that to which we have referred.

A gentleman, formerly a member of the Whig party, remarked to us not long since, that he had determined to act with the Democratic party, because he felt that now it was the only party with which, as a national man, and a Southern man, he could act with any hope of good in the present position of the country. The great and vital interests involved, far exceeded in importance all minor issues that might be raised. The unity of the South was far above and beyond the mere abstract question of an impossible division of the public lands.—This he felt, and feeling so, whatever his abstract notions upon this question might be, they could not interfere upon one moment with his determination to support the unity and organization of the Democratic party by voting for its regular nominees, and opposing as disorganizers all aspirants who preferred an abstraction to the preservation of that tangible bond of union which the organization of the Democratic party afforded to the South. If he felt so, how much more should all Democrats feel so.

Don't.

The Collins steamers, or steamers, have been good vessels, but the Collins line, as a line, has been a humbug—a suction pump applied to the treasury. The affair has been badly managed. It has been demanding rates of compensation from the general government away beyond all reasonable limit, and out of all proportion to the amounts granted by other governments for similar service, or by this government to other companies or lines. It has been constantly demanding that Congress should grant it sufficient sums to enable it to dispense with economy or fair business management. It has spent money on treating and electioneering. It has made fancy cabins and gorgeous saloons at the sacrifice of vast sums of money, and that is worse, at the sacrifice of real efficiency. Its vessels have sunk in public estimation, and never carry as much specie or as many passengers as their competitors. And every now and then we hear that these steamers are to be sold to Russia, or somebody else, and a great cry is raised in New York over the disgrace of losing this line, &c., all being neither more nor less than a trick to force more tribute out of the pockets of the people. The Collins Company is not the only company in the country. Their business has not been managed well, and they are not entitled to a monopoly of the public money. Once get rid of them, and the service will be done better and cheaper by others. Don't be humbugged by them.

Japan-Ware.

The nephew of his Uncle the Emperor of Japan, is about to visit Europe and the United States. He will carry three swords, wear several garments like petticoats, eat with chop sticks, drink spirits and present a scalp lock on the top of his head. He will be a lion of all—he will drink spirits—the Japanese seem to be fond of spirits—he will ride on railroads, a Congressional fight will be got up for his amusement, he will learn that this is a great country, he will be shown the Mississippi River, and have a ride on board one of the floating palaces on the father of waters—he will be present at an explosion, losing his pig-tail and petticoats, as also his three swords and chop sticks. He will be initiated into the mysteries of mint juleps and brandy rooster-tails, like-wise Newark cider, commonly called champagne, occasionally diversified with Prussian acid brandy and strike-nine whiskey. What with Royal high-flying presentations, firing of cannons and pop-guns, congressional eloquence and combativeness, Mississippi steamboats and Cincinnati whiskey, New Orleans Mint Juleps and Arkansas chain lightning, to say nothing of ladies hoops, the unfortunate Ring-tumbler will go home to Japan a very used-up man, a piece of lacquered ware with his shine and his shiners both gone. Young Swin-gletresina will catch Jesso from his venerable relative, the Shogun (Japanese for son-of-a-gun), and be forced to ventilate his interior by cutting a hole in it with a knife—a Japanese accomplishment.

Is CANTON TAKEN?—The reports by the Anglo and Anglo-Saxon leave us in doubt upon this point. They say that the city was bombarded and then stormed, but still the troops were restrained from entering the city.—We presume that the forts and defences of Canton have been taken, but that the city itself is still occupied by the Chinese forces. But inasmuch as it is wholly commanded, it is regarded as taken. Even the capture of Canton will go a very little way towards producing submission on the part of the Chinese authorities.—Canton is only a remote point of the Empire.—It was virtually taken and ransomed at a high price during the opium war of 1841, but no peace followed until Peking, the imperial capital, was threatened. We rather think that an advance into the interior will alone settle the matter this time. The heart of China is on the Blue and Yellow Rivers, the main channels of their interior trade, and this heart must be struck at before the blow will be felt.

DEBOW'S REVIEW AND WEEKLY PRESS.—Prof. Geo. H. Stuedemann, who is connected with the above publications, has just arrived in Wilmington with the view of endeavouring to extend their circulation among our citizens. He is stopping at the Carolina Hotel, but will, we presume, call upon our merchants and others. DeBow's Review is well-known as a Southern Commercial periodical of a high order of ability, whose editor has devoted himself to the science of statistics, with especial reference to the development of the trade and resources of the South, and it ought to be in the hands of every business and professional man at the South.—Indeed we must say, of every reading man in that section. The price of the Review and Press is \$5 a year. Published at Washington City and at New Orleans.

The Halifax Representative asks after the Deep River Navigation. Well, all we can say is, that it is going ahead, and in good hands. We don't like to promise much, not even to ourselves, but this we will say—that now we have some hopes, before we did not have any—not, at least, for some years past. The present contractors go on quietly, and don't brag much over what they are doing.

A Democratic meeting was held at Halifax on the 16th inst., for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Democratic State Convention, to be held at Charlotte on the 14th day of April. Sound Democratic resolutions were passed, and a decided preference expressed for Judge Ellis as the Democratic candidate for Governor.

STREEDMAN'S SALEM MAGAZINE.—We have received the first number of the above publication, but forbear criticism until we can have a better opportunity of judging than a first appearance presents.

The Washington Monument at Richmond will cost, when finished, \$250,000.

The Raleigh Standard of this date, (Saturday Feb. 27th, 1858), says that Mr. McKee was recommended for a foreign appointment in 1852 by several Democrats, and so forth, the editor of the Standard inclusive, and that they were all very forwarding with him at that time, and to this extent told by Mr. McKee when he was disorganizing, and raised no voice to prevent his appointment as consul to Paris; and now Mr. McKee is so ungrateful as to turn upon those friends who had to this extent sustained him when he was disorganizing, and so forth. All which is improper.

The whole thing was a great error. Mr. McKee ought never to have gone to Paris—that is, he ought never to have received this implied endorsement of his course.—He was a distributionist when the legislature of '52-'53 was in session, and his avowals on that subject, as made in a speech in the Masonic Hall, in Wilmington, had been advertised upon in the Journal, and explained by Mr. McKee, himself, in a letter published in the same paper.

We never could believe in the policy that to any extent stands by what ought not to be stood by. Its effects will always be felt, sooner or later. We, in this district, fought the battle out, at any rate, with Mr. Leake, and we fought unaided. There was no line and cry then. The disorganizers were not then "put under the ban." They were, to some extent, sustained, and could point to Paris and ask us why, if Distribution were not Democracy, a prominent distributionist should have just got a high appointment under our very noses. Surely, Mr. McKee ought not to be ungrateful. It is very wrong of him.

LECOMPTON.—We are told by those who have recently visited Washington, whose means of information have been good, that no doubt now exists of the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution, no matter what Mr. Calhoun's report of the result of the election for State officers may be. For our own part, we have no idea that Kansas will be a slave State, or could be kept as one. The tendency of slavery is southward, and when a slave leaves his former home it is to go nearer to the tropics, not farther from them. We know many North Carolinians who work negroes in other States, or move to other States with their force, and we know that they take them to Florida, Mississippi, Alabama, Texas or Louisiana, and sometimes to Arkansas, never to any of the northern slave States nor to Kansas.—Slavery must extend southward or not at all, and to enable it to extend it must receive an accession of numbers from abroad. These are commercial and physical facts, certain and inevitable, and not mere political speculations. Set slaves once in motion, and they tend south, as certainly as a river tends to the sea. They tend to the place where their labor will pay best. Without more slaves, the hope of permanently extending the area of the institution is chimerical. It cannot be done without weakening its strength.

The Clay and Cullum Difficulty.—At the request of Senators Brown and Underwood, Messrs. Johnson and Zollicoffer, the friends of Messrs. Clay and Cullum respectively referred to matter between their principals to Senators Crittendon and Toombs, who called in Hon. A. Kennedy as an umpire. The following is the award of the referees, accepted by the seconds of both parties:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23, 1858. We have carefully examined and considered the facts connected with the recent difficulty between Gen. Cullum and Mr. Clay, and we are of opinion that Gen. Cullum acted under mistaken impression, and was in the wrong, and that the honor of both parties demands that General Cullum shall make a satisfactory apology to Mr. Clay.

We further decide that the acceptance of these terms of settlement by Gen. Cullum and the seconds of the parties shall be considered a compliance therewith, and restore the former relations of the parties.

J. J. CRITTENDON, R. TOOMBS, A. KENNEDY.

The value of the domestic produce received at New Orleans during the year ending June 30th, 1857, was \$158,000,000.

VIRGINIA DARE.—We find in the Boston Post the following notice of an exquisite statuette of Virginia Dare, executed at Rome by Miss Louisa Lander, a pupil of the lamented Crawford, and learn that a photograph of it is now in the exhibition at the Corcoran Gallery.

The figure, which is about three feet high, represents Virginia Dare, the first offspring of English parents born on the soil of the United States. The infant was named from the place of her birth. She was the granddaughter of John White, the governor of the colony at the time of one of the early disastrous expeditions of Sir Walter Raleigh.

Miss Lander represents her Virginia as though brought up as an Indian princess, displaying in her erect attitude and beautiful form, the fearless dignity and grace that such a life would impart. The head and face are very fine, exhibiting the thoughtfulness and spirituality that would naturally be derived from the dreary recollections of her early life. The figure is semi-nude—the drapery, which is charmingly conceived and executed, being worn like an Indian blanket, and the ornaments are wampum beads. This design possessing the charm of novelty, and historical interest, shows that we have in our own country rich subjects for sculpture, without resorting to the old heathen mythology for them. The statuette will probably be received within a few months, when, we trust, that the honor of the nation will be added to examine this beautiful and original work of art.

NOW AND THEN.—It may be confidently asserted, says one of our cotemporaries, that in less than three years, nearly, if not all, the carrying trade of both hemispheres will be performed by steamships—unless electro-magnetism should be successfully applied to the same object.—Pittsburg, Aug. 3, 1838.

"It may be confidently asserted" now, nearly twenty years after the foregoing was written, that although the number of steamships has immensely increased, the increase in the commerce of the world has been so wonderful that, instead of nearly if not all the carrying trade of both hemispheres being performed by steamships, the number of sailing vessels afloat is at least three times the number afloat twenty years ago, and the tonnage four-fold the amount then. The writer who so "confidently asserted" in 1838 was too sanguine. The day may, and probably will, come when the bulk of the carrying trade will be done by propeller auxiliary steamships, but experience has shown that it is hardly likely ever to be done by side-wheel steam vessels.—New Orleans Picayune, Feb. 19, 1858.

SINGULAR AND AWFUL FREAK OF NATURE.—A Child with a Frog's Head.—A negro woman, belonging to Mr. Lawrence Smith, of Petersburg, Va., lately gave birth to a child, the physical malformations of which were of the most horrible and extraordinary possible character. From the waist downward the child was like others and symmetrically built, but above the middle it was moulded into a frightful resemblance to the form of a frog. The head was flat, the mouth being several inches wide, and placed underneath. The nose was entirely wanting, as the eyes stood out like goggles. No physician, who saw it had ever witnessed anything like it. No nomenclature to compare with it, and it was considered by them a perfectly unprecedented occurrence in the annals of embryology. It lived but a few hours. The ears were the only portion of the head which did not bear a resemblance to a frog, and these were much like those of a cat, being salient and pointed, and adding still more to the horrible appearance of the anomalous creature.

Lord Byron's "Curse of Minerva," written in 1811, in denunciation of Lord Elgin's robbery of the Greek marbles, occur the following lines. They seem a prophetic foreshadowing of present British calamities in India.

"Look to the East, where Ganges' swartly race
Shall shake your tyrant empire to its base;
Lo there rebellion rears her ghastly head,
And glares the Nemesis of native blood,
Till India rolls a deep purpurous flood,
And claims his long array of Northern blood."

Gustavus Adolphus knew how to put down duelling. The officers asked leave to fight a duel. Leave was granted, and he became a spectator. With him came the Provost Marshal. "Now, gentlemen," said Gustavus, to the combatants, "fight till one of you is killed, the Provost Marshal will hang the survivor." The officers shook heads.

THE FEARFUL CALAMITY AT ST. LOUIS.

Burning of the Pacific Hotel—Terrible Incidents and Scenes—The Loss of Life and Wonderful Escapes.

We have already had by telegraph many of the main facts connected with the burning of the Pacific Hotel at St. Louis on Saturday morning last, together with a full list of the names of those who perished in the flames.—The St. Louis papers, however, bring us many thrilling particulars and details, which we subjoin:

ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.—The origin of the disastrous conflagration is at present not known with certainty.—The prevailing impression is that the flames first broke out in the rear of the drug store of Dumont & Jones, and from thence spread to the Pacific Hotel, but how has not yet been explained. The clerk, who had only been three days in the establishment, and who slept in the back part, states that when he was awakened by the glare of the light the whole of the western portion of the building was in flames. This was from half an hour to three-quarters before the steam engines arrived. He had not previous heard any alarm. There was half a barrel of turpentine, a barrel of oil and some other combustibles in that part of the store where, reports say, the fire originated.

From the best information that we can gather there were about one hundred persons sleeping in the hotel at the time of the occurrence. It appears that the entire building was enveloped in the raging element before scarcely any of the lodgers were awakened to the full sense of their danger. And when the inmates were finally aroused it was only to find all opportunities of egress closed to them, for the staircases in front and behind were already gone, or so nearly so that an attempt to escape by these means would be only rushing into the arms of inevitable death.

THRILLING SCENES AND NARROW ESCAPES.—The scene that ensued baffles any effort at description. The rushing of men, women and children to and fro to avoid the blistering heat, and to search for ways to reach the streets—the shrieks of the terror-stricken and the groans of those bound to their beds by sleeping sickness—the shouts of those who had been called to the spot from the surrounding neighborhood—the clambering over swaying and reeling joists—the falling floors, with their loads of heavy furniture and their dead burden of human lives—all this and more that was intensely terrible and fearful, it is not given to our pen to adequately describe. The stairs gone, the roof and floors inch by inch giving way, and the lurid flames shooting up momentarily higher and hotter, many sought to escape the impending hazard of being burned to death through the scarcely less dangerous prospect of jumping to the ground from the windows. Of those who endeavored to save their lives in this way, we saw six at the Sisters' Hospital, Mr. H. Hubbard, who arrived at St. Louis from Boston, had been there weeks since, was occupying, with his lady, a room on the third floor. Mrs. H. was first aroused and awakened her husband. Hardly had he come to the consciousness of the cause of the surrounding confusion before he saw his wife leap headlong out of the window on Poplar street. Seeing no other visible means of saving himself, he followed her, but fell, not far apart, on the pavement. Mrs. Hubbard had one of her legs fractured in two places, and had the knee cap of the other dislocated. Besides this, her lower jaw was broken in two places. It is not expected she will survive. (She has since died.) Mr. Hubbard had the ankle joint and hip of his left leg displaced, and received a severe contusion on the face. He is not thought to be in danger on either condition.

Miss H. Hunter endeavored to leave the building after having been badly burnt, by jumping from the second story. In the fall one of her legs was broken, and her head was severely cut. She was placed in a furniture cart, to be taken to the Sisters' Hospital, but before arriving there she was dead.

James F. Geary, local reporter of the Leader of this city, in attempting to escape with his wife and child, fell to the cellar. Besides receiving some bad burns on the face, head and legs, by some means his right foot was cut to the bone from about the middle to the heel.—[Since dead.]—Sharpe, night clerk at the hotel, was severely burnt in the face, head and extremities. His hair is all singed off, and his face blackened and blistered. It is expected that he will recover, though considerably disfigured.

Ellis Hayes has a broken thigh, and is very much injured on the head. One of his eyes is burnt and swollen exceedingly, and he is otherwise hurt. When we saw him he was in much pain and laboring under concussion of the brain. He was unable to answer questions. As far as we can ascertain from various sources, he is a stranger in the city, from Wisconsin. There is little or no hopes of his recovery.

Three men were seen to jump from the second story of the back part of the building at the same time. Two of them got off without much injury. The other was taken on a plank to a fruit store on Sixth street, below Poplar, where he died at about 8 o'clock. The latter we understand to be T. Hart Strong, a lawyer of this city.

At King's Hotel we found the family of Dr. White, whose escape was indeed miraculous. Dr. White leaped through the window of his room, and jumped to the ground, whence encouraging his wife, three children and nurse, they, too, followed his example, he breaking their fall, and all reached terra firma in safety, have only the record of danger perceptible in a few skin deep wounds.

The dead bodies recovered, as yet, from the ruins, so charred, blackened and burnt that their nearest relatives could not identify them by the ordinary means, number six, which have been taken care of by the coroner. All these, or nearly all, had their clothes on. Five of them were found on a piece of floor in the second story next the front of the hotel. They appeared to have been all sleeping in the same room, and were literally roasted in their beds.

The only means of identification of these bodies will be by the papers and other articles found upon them.—On one there was a letter addressed to Ephraim Doane, at Chicago. Also, a patent right issued to Ephraim Doane and William S. Farmer. Below the shirt bosom was a second letter, addressed to Mr. M. D. Strader, of St. Louis, and was written by Evan J. Watkins. On a third was a lot of letters addressed to Evan J. Watkins, one of which contained an Odd-Fellow's travelling pass.

The wife and child of Joseph Jones, of Birch's Minstrels, are among the wounded. They were let down out of a window of the third story by Mr. Jones, who enveloped them in a sheet, having thrown a mattress over to the balcony to break their fall. The sheet slipped, and mother and child, the latter only eight or nine months old, striking the edge of the mattress, dropped to the pavement and were dangerously injured.

BODIES FOUND AMONG THE RUINS.—Four more bodies were taken out of the ruins on Sunday, from among the bricks, ashes and other rubbish.—All four were horribly mutilated. Legs, arms and hands were cut off, and in one case the head was severed from the body. A human figure, with a few black bones lying around it. Another was a mere trunk, with a part of the neck attached, around which was found a gold chain and a string of beads—the remains, doubtless, of a woman.

STATEMENT OF MR. STRADER, MR. D. W. Strader, one of the lessees of the hotel, makes the following statement: I have a dog that has been in the habit of acting as a watch for me during a great number of years. He has been made in or about the house, always given the alarm. This morning he barked very loud; a little after eight o'clock he came into my room, and I got up and went to see what was the matter. The flames were then coming from the back entrance of the house, up from the drug store. I tried to get to the fire-pipe, but seeing that the fire had made too great headway for that to serve any useful purpose, I ran to the third floor, and called out to the people as I could. Mr. Davis, who was sleeping with me, also came up stairs and assisted me to get out. I then, supposing I must have awakened everybody, went through the dining room and got my children out through the window, which I broke through, on the balcony.

I suppose there must be between twenty and thirty lives lost. I am not sure. I saw a man, who was in the corner adjoining the corner, and was killed. William Torrance, a young man, was badly burnt. George Crane, a brother of Miss Crane, of this city, was undoubtedly burnt to death, and Charles Davis and a boy who was with him were burned up. They slept in room No. 23.

Mary F. Morris had been called to escape, \$300 in money. Her aunt called to her to save a child of Mr. Lyons', whereupon she dropped the money. My family consisted of myself, wife, sister-in-law and three children; all were saved, with the loss of everything.

The Burning of the Pacific Hotel—Horrible Suspicions.

St. Louis, Feb. 25th.—Charles L. Taylor alias Sanders has been arrested on the terrible suspicion of being the cause of the dreadful disaster at the Pacific Hotel.—He is charged with firing the hotel after murdering Ephraim Doane, one of the inmates! Dr. D. W. Strader, the landlord, and Charles Waldrup, the watchman of the hotel, have also been arrested and will be examined tomorrow.

Arrival of the Arago. New York, Feb. 24.—The steamship Arago, from Liverpool has arrived. She brings the same dates as those brought by the Anglo Saxon.

From South America. New York, Feb. 24.—Advices from the River Plate, via England, state that civil war was raging. The revolutionists had defeated the Montevideo troops and surrounded the town. English, French and Brazilian troops were landed on the 8th, which is the latest date received.

Affairs in Kansas. St. Louis, Feb. 25.—The Leavenworth Times says that the judges and clerks of the election at Shawnee have been arrested, it having testified that the poll-book of Shawnee was taken to Westport and 300 names added thereto at that place.

Mr. Clarkson, the postmaster at Leavenworth, has been burned in effigy, and there are threats to hang him should he be caught.

From Mexico. New Orleans, Feb. 25.—The steamer Tennessee, from Vera Cruz, with dates to the 21st, has arrived. There was but little change in the condition of affairs, though the new government was violently opposed.—Gen. Mejia was committing terrible outrages on the people of Sierra Blanca, who have applied to the constitutional government of Guajuato for aid against him.—It was reported that the States of Vera Cruz, Oajaca and Puebla had sent 8,500 men, with 46 pieces of artillery against Seuloaga.

The troubles in Campeachy have been settled, and the whole State of Yucatan is united against Seuloaga.—The latter has issued a decree making the duties on goods imported via Vera Cruz and Tampico payable in the capital, otherwise the payment not to be recognized.—The El Progreso comments severely on the action of Minister Forsyth in imitating the representatives of European powers in recognizing the new authorities.

From Utah. St. Louis, Feb. 25.—Dates from Camp Scott to January 5th have been received. The health of the army was good and the weather was remarkably mild.

The United States District Court for Utah had indicted Brigham Young, Kimball and other Mormon dignitaries with high treason.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA. New York, Feb. 27.—The steamer Moses Taylor, from Aspinwall, with the California Mails and Specie of Feb. 20th, is coming up the bay.

SECOND DISPATCH. New York, Feb. 27, 25, P. M.—The Moses Taylor has arrived up. She brings \$1,600,000 in treasure. Her news is unimportant.

Reopening of the Slave Trade. New Orleans, Feb. 26.—The Delta asserts that the South has already opened the African slave trade, and that a regular depot for Mississippi has been established on Pearl river, where cargoes have already been received and sold. The vessels generally use the French flag because British cruisers will not trouble it.

From Washington. WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—It has been asserted from official documents that it is no longer probable that Gen. Scott will go to the Pacific coast or that any expedition against or toward Utah will be dispatched from that quarter.

Decisions of the Supreme Court. By PEARSON, J. In Brewer v. Tyson, from Chatham affirming the judgment. Also, in Rogers v. Wallace, from Mecklenburg, affirming the judgment. Also, in Osborne v. High Shoal M. & C. Company, from Mecklenburg, judgment reversed and decree de novo. Also, in Kessler v. Kern from Rowan, affirming the judgment. Also, in McMichael v. Moore, in equity, from Rockingham, affirming the decree. Also, in Simpson v. Armfield, in equity, from Union, decretal order affirmed. Also, in State v. John, from Caswell, directing a new trial.

BATTLE, J. In State v. Ramsay, from Burke, judgment reversed and decree de novo. Also, in Claffin v. Lawrence, from Burke, judgment affirmed. Also, in Williams v. Alexander, from Mecklenburg; judgment reversed and new trial granted. Also, in Watson v. Watson, in equity, from Wake. Also, in Becton v. Becton, in equity, from Jones, directing a reference to the Master. Also, in State v. John, from Caswell, directing a new trial. Also, in Bank of State v. Fowle, Trustee, and others, in equity, from Wake, declaring the rights of the parties.

Per Curiam.—Manly v. City of Raleigh, in equity, from Wake; injunction dissolved. Also, in Gillespie v. Shulbarger, in equity, from Rowan, directing a decree for a specific performance according to the prayer of the bill. The Supreme Court closed its session in this City on Wednesday last.

AGRICULTURAL TRUTH.—The following statements will be found of interest to the soil under cultivation: 1. All lands of which clover or the grasses are grown must either have lime in them naturally, or that mineral must be artificially applied in the form of stone, lime or marl.

2. All permanent improvement of lands must look to lime as its basis.

3. Lands which have been long in culture will be benefited by the application of phosphate of lime, and it is unimportant whether deficiency be supplied in the form of bone dust, guano, native phosphate of lime, compost of flesh, ashes, or oyster shell lime, or marl, if the land need lime alone.

4. No lands can be preserved in a high state of fertility unless clover and the grasses are cultivated in the course of rotation.

HOW TO MAKE A HORSE DRAW.—I once knew a man who brought a fine-looking sorrel mare that was as false as a horse could be, but who could not get her to draw in the following manner: He geared her to the cart, and went to the corn-field to get a load of pumpkins. After he had got some ten or a dozen on, she thought she had too much load, and refused to pull. He coaxed and petted her for some time, but all to no purpose; he next got a stick and thumped and thrashed with the same success, and then, saying he would try another plan, he got a wheelbarrow, and wheeled pumpkins enough to make a full load, and put them in the cart, when he took her by the head again, but it was no go. He then started her, and concluded she might either pull the load of pumpkins or stand there till the day of judgment. But when the sun began to get low, she began to think about her supper, and stood for some time, passing skillfully by through three sets of bars, and arrived at the barn in safety with her load. He put her in the stable, and fed her as if nothing had happened. She refused to pull at two other times, but she received the same treatment each time—so she found it was no use, for she had to pull the load in the end. After that she became as good a beast to work as ever was hitched.

L. C. Challis, democrat, of Atchison, Kansas, has been elected a member of the state council by 250 majority over Wiedrich, republican of Sumner, a rival town on the Missouri river, a few miles below Atchison. The election was to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Carr's resigning to go to Washington and claim his seat as a member of congress. On the 4th of January the free state ticket succeeded in this county by over 100 majority. This town of Atchison is very flourishing, growing slavery men and free state men living together there in peace, agreeing to keep out the noisy and mischievous lawless and the murdering bandits. Dr. Stringfellow's house at Atchison was accidentally burnt down on the 9th. It cost him \$30,000, and he was about selling it in order to return to his homestead in Virginia.

A RICH MAN.—A few weeks since Monsieur Grefulle, of Paris, deceased. He owns a whole street where he built, and called Rue Grefulle, after himself. He is said to possess more gold and silver, on special deposit at the Bank of France, than any other banker in Paris. It is not known what is the present amount of coin at his credit, but when the revolution of February occurred, he had \$8,000,000 in gold and silver in the Bank of France. His mania is to have his specie deposited in coin, while the Rothschilds and other bankers keep their deposits in gold or silver bars or coin.

HAVING A FINE TIME OF IT.—Hawes Crowell shipped as steward recently of the brig Helen Jane, on a voyage from Boston, Massachusetts, to Truxillo, Honduras, and on the second day after sailing he disappeared,